to one another by a being glued together at the top at the leading edge (5).

4. Method as defined in claim 1, characterized by the use of a pad (1) which contains alternating fabric sections (3) and sheets of paper (4), with said fabric and paper being glued together at one edge, with one of such print sheets (2) being severed from the pad (1) and fed into the printing machine.

SPECIFICATION

The invention relates to a method for feeding fabric into sheet-processing printing machines such as relief or offset printing machines.

Sheet-processing printing machines usually allow only relatively rigid and, primarily, air-impermeable materials, more particularly, papers, to be printed. The cause for this is that the rapidly running machines transport the sheets to the roller system, with the individual sheets coming "off the stack" with the aid of rubber suction cups, which are under vacuum. Since fabrics are usually permeable to air, transporting the sheets with precisely matching registers is impossible, and all efforts that have been made in this case to correct the drawback have not only had unsatisfactory results but also

resulted in irregular multiple sheet transportation, which necessarily caused damage to the roller system.

This is the reason why fabrics are conventionally printed by means of the screen –printing method. The fabric carrying the print, in this case, is usually placed on a surface, and the dye is doctored through a screen stretched above the fabric. The screen-printing method is by nature much more time consuming than the offset or relief printing methods and utilizes necessarily much more ink.

The inventive method, which allows the printing of air-permeable fabrics to be employed economically, consists essentially in that a relatively rigid, air-impermeable paper, preferably of the same size, is used to be placed against the back in order to reinforce the back of the fabric sections to be printed. In order to be able to insert this reinforced section into the machine with precision and matching registers, it is expedient to fasten this reinforcement in such a way that the paper is connected to the fabric at the leading edge by being glued together at the top. This prevents the displacement of the fabric section with respect to the paper sheet.

In order to economize, it is expedient, within the scope of the invention, to use a pad which contains alternating fabric sections and paper

sheets that are glued to one another at one edge. A print sheet, which comprises the fabric print carrier and the paper reinforcement, is then severed from the pad, respectively, and fed into the machine.

The inventive method is also suitable for feeding a fabric which is coated on the back for ironing or for a non-coated fabric.

The drawing illustrates a pad 1 and a print sheet that is severed from the same, with the print sheet comprising a fabric section 3 and a paper sheet 4, both of which are connected to one another at the leading edge 5 by gluing.

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